UNITED
NATIONS

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Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/CONF.85/L.79
22 July 1992

ENGLISH ONLY

SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 25 August-3 September 1992
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE FIFTH CONFERENCE

Report of Thailand

Paper submitted by Thailand**

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* E/CONF.85/1/Rev.1.

** Prepared by Prasong Chingchai, Royal Thai Survey Department, Thailand.

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1. The present report covers the period since the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names took place in Montreal, Canada, from 18 to 31 August 1987.

National Committee on Geographical Names

2. The Royal Thai Survey Department is now in the process of establishing a National Committee on Geographical Names which will act as the national names authority of Thailand. It is hoped that the Committee will be approved and established before the Sixth Conference is held. Membership will consist of 21 members from various governmental departments and offices, i.e. representatives of the ministries of the Interior, Education, Foreign Affairs, Communication, University Affairs, and of the Royal Thai Survey, Hydrography, Land, Royal Irrigation, Land Development, Local Administration and Royal Forestry departments, as well as representatives from the Royal Institute, the National Library, the Thai Geographical Gazetteer Committee and other scholars. The Committee is intended to implement particularly resolution 4, recommendation A, of the first United Nations Conference, and resolution 15 of the Fifth United Nations Conference, both on national standardization.

Romanization of geographical names

3. Standardization and romanization of geographical names in Thailand is the responsibility of the Royal Institute, which has a special committee to determine proper Thai spelling and its romanization in accordance with the official transcription rules. The transcription of Thai geographical names into Roman characters is intended to enable foreigners to pronounce the names as closely as possible to the Thai sound. These rules of transcription were adopted as the international system for the romanization of Thai geographical names at the first Conference in 1967.

4. The Royal Institute has been aware that the need for romanized transcription of Thai is increasing, not only to enable people from abroad to read geographical and proper names but also for international interchange of data by electrical devices where accuracy is preferred over pronunciation. The above-mentioned romanized transcription of Thai, which is oriented to pronunciation, is not convenient because it cannot be converted back into the original Thai. This is because one Roman character represents several Thai vowels or consonants: that is, there are fewer Roman characters than are called for in Thai script. Therefore the Royal Institute decided to have the rules improved and made more practical. On 24 December 1985, the Thai Romanization Improvement Committee was appointed to undertake this task and to set up a standardized system of romanized transliteration and transcription of Thai. These efforts finally resulted in two separate systems, the romanized transliteration, and the romanized transcription. The first one is a means of converting Thai writing into the Roman alphabet; it is a two-way conversion system which ignores pronunciation. The second one assures that a Thai word, converted into the Roman alphabet, is represented with the correct

pronunciation. This new romanized transcription has been elaborated to solve certain ambiguities caused by the use of the same Roman character for more than one Thai sound, especially vowel sounds.

Thai Geographical Names Gazetteer

5. The six volumes of the Royal Institute's Thai Geographical Names Gazetteer were published during 1982-1986. Since that time, geographical names and place-names have been changed and have increased in number: therefore the Thai Geographical Names Gazetteer Committee, in 1989, prepared and commenced a revision of these volumes. At present, the work has progressed to the revision of the fourth volume.

6. The Royal Thai Survey Department has prepared the National Gazetteer based on the topographic or base map of Thailand, series L 7017, scale 1:50,000. The compilation of names from 830 topographic map sheets has already been completed. This work will form the National Geographical Names Database, which in the process of computerization will be called the Geographical Name Information System. The geographical names derived from the said maps of the country will be published as the National Gazetteer when they have been completely edited.

7. The Royal Thai Survey Department has also planned to work on the "Toponymic guidelines". It is hoped that this work will be accomplished and printed in the near future.

Bilingual list of names of countries

8. The Thai Geographical Names Gazetteer Committee of the Royal Institute prepares and revises a bilingual "List of country names" in English and Thai from time to time. The new list of country names has already been completed and submitted to the Government to approve for public use, and it will be published before the Sixth Conference is held.

9. Besides country names, the Committee has also prepared a bilingual "List of territories, islands and archipelagoes".

Other matters

10. Thailand sent a delegation to participate in both the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names held in 1989 and 1991, respectively, at Geneva.

11. Thailand convened the fourth meeting of the Asia, South-East, and Pacific, South-West Division of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, held at Krung Thep Maha Nakhon (Bangkok) during 12-14 September 1988.

12. Thailand also sent the delegation to participate in the fifth meeting of the Division held at Perth, Australia, from 27 to 29 August 1990.

13. Thailand plans to send two delegates to attend the sixth meeting of the Divison to be held at Wellington, New Zealand, 29-30 September 1992.

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Distr.
LIMITED

E/CONF.85/L.80
22 July 1992

ENGLISH ONLY

SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 25 August-3 September 1992
Item 11 (a) of the provisional agenda*

WRITING SYSTEMS AND GUIDES TO PRONUNCIATION: ROMANIZATION

The romanized transliteration of Thai

Paper submitted by Thailand**

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* E/CONF.85/1/Rev.1.

** Prepared by Prasong Chingchai, Royal Thai Survey Department, Thailand.

92-33439 3390j (E) 030892 *050892*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Thailand has presented the paper on the Romanized Transliteration of Thai as the information paper at the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and as the technical paper at the Fifteen Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names as shown in document E/CONF.79/INF/39 and Working Paper No. 41 respectively. In those papers explaining that the Royal Institute set up the Thai Romanization Improvement Committee to handle the improvement of Romanization because of the need to have a new Romanization for automated information or data exchange and also need to modified the existing system for more practical use. The Committee has finally came up with the two seperate topics : Romanized Transliteration System and Romanized Transcription System. This paper will emphasize only on the first one, i.e. the Romanized Transliteration System or Transliteration of Thai. This system has already been adopted as DIS by the International Standardization Organization (ISO). Thailand submitted this paper to the Uited Nations Conference to consider and accepted for the purpose of international data exchange by the computerized system.

2. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

The Romanized transliteration system is a means of converting the Thai writing system into Roman alphabet. Since there are fewer Roman characters than Thai characters, diacritical marks, punctuation marks, and

a combination of two Roman characters, or a diagraph, are needed to represent one Thai character. The aim of this system is to provide a means for international communication of written messages in a form which permits the automatic transmission or reconstitution of these by men or machines. It can be seen that the transcription is suitable for human use where as transliteration is suitable for machine use. This system of conversion is intended to provide complete and unambiguous reversibility. It is possible that the results obtained from this system will not provide for correct pronunciation of the original Thai text, but it will serve as a means of finding automatically the Thai graphism and thus to allow anyone with a knowledge of Thai to pronounce the Thai text correctly. An attempt to transpose a preposed vowel after an initial consonant may comfort some who are used to the Roman writing system where a vowel always follows a consonant to form a syllable unless it is a syllable without an initial. It is best leaving the preposed vowel in the Thai transliteration system where it is because a transliteration system is not a transcription system.

Capital letters are reserved for writing an initial in proper nouns. It is unwise to make use capital letters in the transliteration system for certain consonants; it has been found out that common nouns and proper nouns cannot be distinguished from one another.

This system is based on phonetic logic in the selection of transliterated representations in order to lessen the burden on those who wish to learn the system.

3. REFERENCES

ISO 646 - 1983 Information Processing - ISO 7 - bit coded character set for information interchange.

ISO 5426 - 1983 Extension of the Latin alphabet coded character set for bibliographic information interchange.

Notification of the Royal Institute Concerning the Transcription of Thai Characters into Roman. (1954)

TIS 620 - 2529 (1986) Thai Character Codes for Computer Application.

4. DEFINITIONS

4.1 "Characters" means alphabetic letters, digits, special markers, and other markers.

4.2 "Thai Characters" means Thai alphabetic letters, Thai digits, and special markers which are divided into the following:

4.2.1 Thai alphabetic letters;

4.2.1.1 Consonants:

ก ข ฃ ค ฅ ฆ ง จ ฉ ช ซ ฌ ญ ฎ ฏ ฐ ฑ ฒ ณ

ด ต ถ ท ธ น บ ป ผ ฝ พ ฟ ภ ม ย ร ฤ ล ฦ ว

ศ ษ ส ห ฬ อ ฮ

4.2.1.2 Vowels

4.2.1.2.1 Vowels written on the same level as consonants:

ะ า ำ เ แ ไ ใ

4.2.1.2.2 Vowels written above the line (upper level characters):

ั ็ ิ ี ึ ื ุ ู

/. . .

4.2.1.2.3 Vowels written below the line (lower level characters):

ุ ู ฺ

4.2.1.3 Tone Marks and Cancellation Mark written in the uppermost level[1] (uppermost level characters):

่ ้ ๊ ๋ ์

4.2.2 Thai Digits:

๐ ๑ ๒ ๓ ๔ ๕ ๖ ๗ ๘ ๙

4.2.3 Special Markers:

ๆ ฯ ๏ ๚ ๛

4.3 "Special Symbols" refers to the four symbols used to differentiate one Roman character that represents the same sound converted from different Thai characters:

4.3.1 uppercore ‾ (ISO 5426 : 4/5)

4.3.2 underscore _ (ISO 5426 : 5/8)

4.3.3 underpoint . (ISO 5426 : 5/6)

4.3.4 horn ' (ISO 5426 : 4/14)

5. ARRANGEMENT OF CHARACTER SEQUENCE

5.1 The conversion is made character by character from left to right.

5.2 A consonant (characters # 1 - # 48 in 6.) can have either an upper level or a lower level character and/or an uppermost level character; the sequence of the characters must be as follows:

5.2.1 A consonant with either an upper level character or an uppermost level character:

- consonant
- upper level character or uppermost level character

5.2.2 A consonant with both an upper level character and an uppermost level character:

- consonant
- uppermost level character
- upper level character

5.2.3 A consonant with a lower level character:

- consonant
- lower level character

5.2.4 A consonant with an uppermost level character and a lower level character:

- consonant
- uppermost level character
- lower level character

It must be noted that both an upper level character and a lower level character cannot concurrently appear with the same consonant.

6. TYPING SEQUENCE

6.1 If a Roman character contains one special symbol, type the character before the symbol.

6.2 If a Roman character contains two special symbols, type the character first, then the upperscore, and the underpoint or the horn respectively.

7. ROMANIZED TRANSLITERATION TABLE

NO	THAI CHARACTER	ROMANIZED CHARACTER	CHARACTER CODE	COMMENTS
1	ก	k		Ko Kai
2	ข	k̄h		Kho Khai
3	ฃ	k̄h		Kho Khuat
4	ค	kh		Kho Khwai
5	ฅ	k'h		Kho Khon
6	ฆ	k̤h		Kho Rakhang
7	ง	ng		Ngo Ngu
8	จ	c		Co Can
9	ฉ	c̄h		Cho Ching
10	ช	ch		Cho Chang
11	ซ	s		So So
12	ฌ	c̤h		Cho Choe
13	ญ	ẏ		Yo Ying
14	ฎ	ḍ		Do Chada
15	ฏ	ṭ		To Patak
16	ฐ	ṯh		Tho Than
17	ฑ	t̲h		Tho Montho
18	ฒ	t'h		Tho Phu Thao
19	ณ	ṇ		No Nen
20	ด	d		Do Dek
21	ต	t		To Tao
22	ถ	t̄h		Tho Thung
23	ท	th		Tho Thahan

NO	THAI CHARACTER	ROMANIZED CHARACTER	CHARACTER CODE	COMMENTS
24	ธ	th̤		Tho Thong
25	น	n		No Nu
26	บ	b		Bo Bai Mai
27	ป	p		Po Pla
28	ผ	p̄h		Pho Phung
29	ฝ	f̄		Fo Fa
30	พ	ph		Pho Phan
31	ฟ	f		Fo Fan
32	ภ	ph̤		Pho Samphao
33	ม	m		Mo Ma
34	ย	y		Yo Yak
35	ร	r		Ro Rua
36	ฤ	v		Ro Ru
37	ฤๅ	z		Ro Ru (long)
38	ล	l		Lo Ling
39	ฦ	ɬ	ISO 5426: 7/8	Lo Lu
40	ฦๅ	q		Lo Lu (long)
41	ว	w		Wo Waen
42	ศ	s̤̄		So Sala
43	ษ	s̄́		So Rusi
44	ส	s̄		So Sua
45	ห	h̄		Ho Hip

/...

NO	THAI CHARACTER	ROMANIZED CHARACTER	CHARACTER CODE	COMMENTS
46	ฬ	l̤		Lo Chula
47	อ	x		O Ang
48	ฮ	h̤		Ho Nok Huk
49	ะ	a		Sara A
50	ั	a̤		Mai Han Akat
51	า	ā		Sara A (long)
52	ำ	ȧ		Sara Am
53	ิ	i		Sara I
54	ี	ī		Sara I (long)
55	ึ	ṳ		Sara U (unrounded)
56	ื	ṳ̄		Sara U (long)
57	ุ	u		Sara U (rounded)
58	ู	ū		Sara U (long rounded)
59	เ	e		Sara E
60	แ	æ	ISO 5426: 7/1	Sara Ae
61	โ	o		Sara O
62	ไ	ɪ	ISO 5426: 7/5	Sara Ai Mai Muan
63	ใ	i		Sara Ai Mai Malai
64	่	\	ISO 5426: 4/1	Mai Ek
65	้	^	ISO 5426: 4/3	Mai Tho

/...

NO	THAI CHARACTER	ROMANIZED CHARACTER	CHARACTER CODE	COMMENTS
66	◌่	◌́	ISO 5426: 4/2	Mai Tri
67	◌๋	◌̌	ISO 5426: 4/15	Mai Chattawa
68	◌์	◌̊	ISO 5426: 5/13	"Thanthakhat" silences a character or a group of characters when it appears above that character or the last character of the group such as สงฆ์ พักตร์ ชอล์ก ลักษมณ์.
69	◌๊	◌̆	ISO 5426: 4/6	"Mai Tai Khu" shortens a long vowel syllable.
70	ๆ	◌	ISO 5426: 3/8	"Mai Yamok" indicates a repetition of a word, a group of words or a phrase, or even a sentence.
71	ฯ	‡	ISO 5426: 3/6	"Paiyan Noi" indicates that the word has been shortened. It can combine with ล as ฯลฯ which is equivalent to etc., i.e.,et cetera.
72	◌็	◌̆	ISO 5426: 5/15	"Yamakkan" is written over the first member of a consonant cluster in old texts to indicate that it must be pronounced as a consonant cluster.

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NO	THAI CHARACTER	ROMANIZED CHARACTER	CHARACTER CODE	COMMENTS
73	๏	§	ISO 5426: 2/7	"Ta Kai" or "Fong Man" is used at the beginning of a stanza in poetry and also at the beginning of a paragraph in old texts. ๏" "Fong Man Fan Nu" occurs in older texts and can be considered a variant of ๏ .
74	๚	†	ISO 5426: 2/6	"Angkhan Dieo" is used at the end of a sentence, and at the end of a stanza in old texts. It is also used as a middle symbol in writing dates in the lunar calendar, for example 4 ๚ 15 6 meaning Wednesday, the 15th day (full moon) of the sixth lunar month. (Note: it looks very similar to ๆ , "Paiyan Noi" in # 71.)
75	๛	#	ISO 5426: 3/12	"Angkhan Khu" is used to terminate a paragraph in old texts. It can also combine with ฯ , "Kho Mut" in # 76 as ๛ฯ to terminate a story.

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NO	THAI CHARACTER	ROMANIZED CHARACTER	CHARACTER CODE	COMMENTS
76	๏	»	ISO 5426: 3/11	"Kho Mut" is written at the end of a story to indicate termination in old texts.
77	◌ं	◌	ISO 5426: 4/10	"Nikkhahit" is written above the rightmost shoulder of a single character to represent an 'ang' of 'am' sound, such as กังหัน pronouncing [săngkhan], and above the rightmost shoulder of a character and a vowel to represent an 'm' sound, such as จุ้ม pronouncing [chumnum].
78	◌ฺ	◌	ISO 5426: 5/4	"Phinthu" is written under a single consonant to signify a final or under the first member of double consonants to signify a consonant cluster in Pali texts.
79	๐	0		Sun
80	๑	1		Nung
81	๒	2		Song
82	๓	3		Sam
83	๔	4		Si
84	๕	5		Ha
85	๖	6		Hok

NO	THAI CHARACTER	ROMANIZED CHARACTER	CHARACTER CODE	COMMENTS
86	๗	7		Chet
87	๘	8		Pat
88	๙	9		Kao

ANNEX

CHARACTER AND SPECIAL SYMBOL SPECIFICATION

A1. Thai consonants with the same sound are represented by the same Roman character or a digraph of Roman characters. A special symbol or special symbols will be used in differentiating the Thai character equivalents, for example:

พ = ph

ภ = p̣h

A2. An "h" as a second member of a digraph signifies aspiration, for example:

ช = ch

พ = ph

A3. A special symbol is placed above, below, or at the right of a character of the first member of a digraph, for example:

ข = k̇h

ท = t̲h

ฒ = t'h

A4. High Class Consonants[2] are identified by an upperscore marker in order that automatic pronunciation rules can be easily derived from them, for example:

ฃ = k̄h

ศ = s̄

Remark : an example of an automatic pronunciation rule :

a consonant with an upperscore occurring before a long vowel with or without a sonorant will yield a rising tone.

A5. The less frequently used consonant of two different consonants with the same sound in the same consonant class (i.e. both Middle Class Consonants or both Low Class Consonants) is identified by underpoint, for example:

ฦ = l

ฬ = l̤

A6. A High Class Consonant is differentiated from a Low Class Consonant having the same sound by an upperscore, for example:

ฟ = f

ฝ = f̄

A7. If more than two different consonants have the same sound, a special symbol or symbols (as indicated in 3.3) must be employed. An underpoint, a horn, or an underscore will be used in descending order respectively, according to their frequency of occurrence in the Thai language, for example:

ท = th

ธ = t̤h

ฒ = t̛h

ฑ = t̲h

A8. Short and long vowels are specified by the same Romanized character. An upperscore mark identifies a long vowel, for example:

ิ = i

ี = ī

A9. The four Roman Characters q, v, x, and z are used in representing consonants with different phonetic value as follows:

ฦ with a phonetic value of [rɬ] for v.

ฦๆ with a phonetic value of [rɬɬ] for z.

ภๆ with a phonetic value of [lɬɬ] for q.

ฮ with a phonetic value of [ʔ] for x.

FOOTNOTES

[1]If a tone mark or a cancellation mark is directly over a consonant without an upper level character, it is adjusted to an upper level in typesetting and displaying on the computer screen for neatness of appearance.

[2]There are three consonant classes in the Thai language : High, Middle, and Low.

The High Class Consonants are ข ฃ ฉ ฐ ถ ผ ฝ ศ ษ ส ห. They are classified as High Class Consonants because a live syllable (a syllable ending with a long vowel or a sonorant) which has a High Class Consonant as its initial is pronounced with a rising tone and can take only ่ and ้ tone marks, yielding low and falling tones respectively; a dead syllable (a syllable ending in a short vowel or a stop consonant) which has a High Class Consonant as its initial is pronounced with a low tone and can take only ้ , yielding a falling tone.

The Middle Class Consonants are ก จ ฎ ฏ ฑ ฒ บ ป อ. They are classified as Middle Class Consonants because a live syllable which has a Middle Class Consonant as its initial is pronounced with a mid tone and can take ่ , ้ , ๋ and ๊ tone marks, yielding low, falling, high, and rising tones respectively; a dead syllable which has a Middle Class Consonant as its initial can take ้ , ๋ and ๊ tone marks, yielding falling, high, and rising tones respectively.

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The Low Class Consonants are ก ข ฃ ค ฅ ฆ ง จ ช ซ ฌ ญ ฑ ฒ ณ ท ธ น พ ฟ ภ ม ย ร ล ว ศ ษ ส ห ฬ อ ฮ. They are classified as Low Class Consonants because a live syllable which has a Low Class Consonant as its initial is pronounced with a mid tone and can take only ่ and ้ tone marks, yielding falling and high tones respectively; a dead syllable with a long vowel which has a Low Class Consonant as its initial is pronounced with a falling tone and can take ้ and ่ tone marks, yielding high and rising tones respectively; a dead syllable with a short vowel which has a Low Class Consonant as its initial is pronounced with a high tone and can take ่ and ่ tone marks, yielding falling and rising tones respectively.

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LIMITED

E/CONF.85/L.81
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Item 11 (a) of the provisional agenda*

WRITING SYSTEMS AND GUIDES TO PRONUNCIATION: ROMANIZATION

Modification of romanized transcription of Thai

Paper submitted by Thailand**

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* E/CONF/85/1/Rev.1.

** Prepared by Prasong Chingchai, Royal Thai Survey Department, Thailand.

92-33442 3270c (E) 310792 050892 /...

1. INTRODUCTION

The Royal Thai Government has adopted and employed the General System of transcription of the Royal Institute for use in transcribing geographical names within Thailand since 1939. In the General System the sound of words is indicated not only by Roman alphabets but also with the diacritical markings. The mentioned system provides only an approximate pronunciation for non - Thai speakers. This system after having some modification has been also adopted as the international system for the Romanization of Thai geographical names by the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names which held in 1967. Then the application of this system has been used for the official bilingual map of Thailand and other documents as well. The transcription of Thai geographical names into Roman characters is actually intended to enable foreigners to pronounce the names as closely as possible to the Thai sound. The modified General System of transcription is shown in Tables 1 - 2

2. PROBLEMS OF THE EXISTING TRANSCRIPTION SYSTEM

The above - mentioned General System of transcription has been applied for geographical names including street, railway station, and place names throughout the country. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, and Universities Affairs also use this system for personal names in English text-books, and official documents such as passports and registration matters. The National Library uses it for bibliographic work. With more use of the system more confusion is revealed.

All the English language newspapers in Thailand and some private sector seem to ignore this system and have invented their own. People in general choose whatever system they prefer or no system at all. Some scholars proposed new system claiming that their new systems are in accordance with the Thai phonetic system or Thai common sense.

3. IMPROVEMENT TO THE ROMANIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF THAI

The Royal Institute has always been aware of the problems. And the Institute has considered this system has been created for a long time. At present the need to transcribe Thai sounds and words into Roman alphabets is increasing. The Romanized transcription of Thai is not only to enable foreigners to read geographical names but also for the international interchange of data by computerized system. The existing system, which is oriented to pronunciation, is not

convenient to use because one Roman character represents several Thai vowels or consonants, and it cannot be converted back into the original Thai. Therefore on 24 December 1985. The Thai Romanization Improvement Committee has been appointed by Government to handle the improvement of Romanization of Thai scripts. The Committee finally concluded that the requirements shall be devided into two separate topics because of there are different purposes of using. They are transliteration and transcription. The first one is a means of converting the Thai writing system into Roman alphabet. Thus it is a two - way conversion system where pronunciation is ignored. This paper will put emphasis on the transcription or the second one.

By transcription, it is assumed that a Thai word is transcribed into Roman alphabets representing the right pronunciation. It was decided that since this Romanized transcription system will be used by general public, a la the Royal Institute General System, it should be repreented by the 26 Roman characters only. There will be no marking of tones or of quantities of vowels, i.e. no distinction between " short " and " long " vowels. In conclusion, the new Royal Institute General System then has only been modified some vowel sounds which based on phonetic logic, the consonant sounds still be the same as the existing system. This means that the Thai consonant sounds have no

inprovement or any modification owing to they still be suitable in employing and people were accustomed to transcribed them. Eventhough there are some consonants should be modified to use another Roman alphabet which based on phonetic logic better than the existing one. It can be seen that this newly modified transcription solves certain ambiguities caused by the use of the same Roman character for more than one Thai vowel sound especially diphthong sounds. It could hopefully be applied much better than the existing one. The newly modified Romanized transcription of Thai is shown in Tables 3-4. Comparison between the two systems, old and new, can be seen in Table 5.

This newly modified Romanized transcription of geographical names from Thai characters into Roman letters is submited to this Conference to consider and adopt as the international system for the Romanization of Thai geographical names instead of the former one.

MODIFIED GENERAL SYSTEM OF TRANSCRIPTION FOR VOWELS

VOWELS	
Thai	Roman
-ะ -ั -า	a
-ำ	am
ิ ี	i
ึ ื ุ -, -ู	u
เ-ะ เ็ เ-	e
แ-ะ แ-	ae
โ-ะ โ- เ-าะ -อ	o
เ-อะ เ-อ เ็	oe
เ็อะ เ็อ	ia
เ็อะ เ็อ ็วะ ็ว -ว	ua
ไ- ไ- ็ว ไ-ย -าย	ai
เ-า -าว	ao
ุ้ -	ui
ไ-อ -อย	oi
ิว	iu
เ็า เ-า	eo
เ-อ	oei
เ็อย -าย	uai
แ-า	aeo
เ็อา	ieo

Remark : - = ฺ

TABLE 1

/...

MODIFIED GENERAL SYSTEM FOR CONSONANTS

CONSONANTS		
Thai	Roman	
	Initial	Final
ก	k	k
ข ฃ ค	kh	k
ง	ng	ng
จ	ch	t
ฉ ช ฌ	ch	t
ญ	y	n
ฎ ฏ ฑ (when pronounced d)	d	t
ฐ ฒ	t	t
ณ ฤ ฦ ท ธ น	th	t
บ ม	n	n
ป	b	p
ผ	p	p
ฝ พ ฟ	ph	p
ภ ฟ	f	p
ม	m	m
ย	y	-
ร	r	n
ล ฬ	l	n
ว	w	-
ศ ษ ส ห ฬ	s	t
ห ฮ	h	-

TABLE 2

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ROMANIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF THAI

Thai Vowels	Transcription	Examples
อะ อะลดรูป อ้ อา	a	- กะ = ka - ถลา = thala - วัง = wang - ป่า = pa
อำ	am	- ลำ = lam
อิ อี	i	- กิน = kin - มิด = mit
อึ อื	ue	- บึง = bueng - ปืน = puen
อุ อู	u	- ขุด = khut - ลูก = luk
เอะ เอ็ เอ	e	- เตะ = te - เย็น = yen - เจ = che
แอะ แอ็ แอ	ae	- และ = lae - แข็ง = khaeng - แดง = daeng
โอะ โอะลดรูป โอ เอาะ ออ ็ (ก็)	o	- โต๊ะ = to - คน = khon - โจร = chon - เงาะ = ngo - พ่อ = pho - ก็ = ko
เออะ เออ เอิ	oe	- เลอะ = loe - เผลอ = phloe - เดิน = doen
เอียะ เอีย	ia	- เกี๊ยะ = kia - เปีย = pia
เอือะ เอือ	uea	- เรือ = ruea

Table 3

Thai Vowels	Transcription	Examples
อัวะ อัว -ว	ua	- ผัวะ = phua - บัว = bua - ทวน = thuan
ไอ ไอ อัย ไอย อาย	ai	- ใจ = chai - ไก่ = kai - วัย = wai - ไทย = thai - ควาย = khwai
เอา อาว	ao	- เหล้า = lao - ข้าว = khao
อุย อูย	ui	- ทุย = thui - อูย = ui
โอย อ็อย ออย	oi	- โดย = doi - ผลอย = phloi - คอย = doi
เอย	oei	- เลย = loei
เอือย	ueai	- เฉื่อย = chueai
อวย	uai	- รวย = ruai
อิว	io	- ปลิว = plio
เอ็ว เอว	eo	- เร็ว = reo - เหว = heo
แอ็ว แอว	aeo	- แผล็ว = phlaeo - แมว = maeo
เอียว	iao	- เหี่ยว = hiao
ฤ (รึ) ฤา	rue	- ฤดี = ruedi
ฤ (ริ)	ri	- ฤทธิ์ = rit
ฤ (เรอ)	roe	- ฤกษ์ = roek
ฦ ฦา	lue	- ฦาชา = luecha

Table 3

ROMANIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF THAI

The consonants	Initial	Final
ก	k	k
ข ฃ ค ฅ ฆ	kh	k
ง	ng	ng
จ ฉ ช ฌ	ch	t
ญ	y	n
ด ฎ ฑ (ออกเสียง "ด")	d	t
ต ฏ	t	t
ถ ฐ ท ฑ (ออกเสียง "ท") ธ ฒ	th	t
น ณ	n	n
บ	b	p
ป	p	p
ผ พ ภ	ph	p
ฝ ฟ	f	p
ม	m	m
ย	y	-
ร	r	n
ล ฬ	l	n
ว	w	-
ซ ทร (ออกเสียง "ซ") ศ ษ ส	s	t
ห ฮ	h	-

Table 4

COMPARISON OF MODIFIED TRANSCRIPTION

Thai Vowels	Old	New	Examples
อึ อือ	u	ue	- บึง = bueng - ปืน = puen
อุ อู	u	u	- ขุด = khut - ลูก = luk
เอือะ เอือ	ua	uea	- เรือ = ruea - เนื้อ = nuea
อัวะ อัว -ว	ua	ua	- ผัวะ = phua - บัว = bua - ทวน = thuan
เอือย	uai	ueai	- เฉื่อย = chueai - เรื่อย = rueai
อวย	uai	uai	- สวย = suai - รวย = ruai
อิว	iu	io	- ปลิว = plio - สิว = sio
เอียว	ieo	iao	- เที่ยว = thiao - เดียว = diao

Table 5

UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/CONF.85/L.82
24 July 1992

ENGLISH ONLY

SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 25 August-3 September 1992
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE FIFTH CONFERENCE

Report of Czechoslovakia

Paper submitted by Czechoslovakia

National standardization (agenda item 5)

Office treatment of names and administrative structure of national names authorities (5 (b) and (d))

1. Official authorities for standardization of geographical names have not yet been established in Czechoslovakia. Standardization of names of settlements falls under the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Czech Republic for its territory, and under the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Slovak Republic for its territory. Both have the competence to establish the names of municipalities and their parts, and both have special advisory boards (geographical names standardization committees). Names of settlements standardized by these ministries are generally considered official.

2. For non-settlement names within the territory of CSFR on maps at 1:10,000 scale and smaller, as well as geographical names from other parts of the world (Slovak and Czech exonyms) no official authority has been established. The names standardization committees at the Czech and Slovak offices of geodesy

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* E/CONF.85/1/Rev.1.

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and cartography are involved on the standardization of this group of geographical names.

3. Standardization of cadastre names of non-settlement microtoponyms are provided by the regional cadastral authorities. Their validity is also limited to territories within the respective competence of the Czech and Slovak offices of geodesy and cartography.

Treatment of names in multilingual areas (5 (c))

4. Languages of minorities have commonly only a regional character. Languages of cartographic works are in the Slovak and Czech languages in their literary (standard) form.

Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors (5 (e))

5. Toponymic guideline for the application of geographical names from the territory of ČSFR was published in Czechoslovakia in 1987. In compliance with Conference resolution IV/4, the finalized edition is being planned for in the coming years.

Toponymic data files (agenda item 6)

Data collection procedures (6 (a))

6. In 1976-1981 a database was created of geographical names of the territory of the Slovak Republic on the basis of topographic maps 1:50,000. Since 1983 the database has been based on topographic maps 1:10,000. Completion of this work is planned for 1996. Data on geographical names from all 38 districts in Slovakia are consequently put into this database. Systematic creation of a database was started in 1972 on the territory of the Czech Republic on the basis of maps at 1:10,000 scale.

Data elements required (6 (b))

7. The following elements on each feature are recorded and put into the files:

Name of the municipality to which the feature belongs

Standardized name and its appropriate non-standardized form

Kind of feature (forest, field, meadow, flow etc.)

Nomenclature of map sheet 1:10,000 on which the feature is located

Additional data (e.g. elevation above sealevel etc.)

Date of standardization

Automatic data processing systems (6 (c))

8. Data on geographical names from the territory of Slovakia are being processed with the application of system CDS (ISIS, version 2.3).

9. Processing of standardized names from the territory of the Czech Republic by the automated system has not yet started.

National gazetteers (6 (e))

10. Since the Fifth Conference, and in compliance with resolutions I/4 and III/2 the following national terminological registers have been published:

Geographical Names of Districts: contains names from 14 districts in Slovakia compiled from topographical maps 1:10,000.

Geographical Names of the Czech and Slovak Republics: contains 23,868 names; produced in pursuance of Conference resolution II/35.

Names of Mountains and Valleys of the Slovak Republic: a thematic selection of already standardized names from topographical maps 1:50,000.

Names of Flows and Water Areas in the Slovak Republic: Riverside of Bodrog and Tisza.

Other publications (6 (f))

Names of States and Their Territorial Parts, 2nd edition: contains Czech and Slovak exonyms.

International Glossary of Geographical Terms used on the General Geographical Maps: in pursuance of Conference resolution II/16; the Glossary contains 859 terms in seven languages.

Terminology in the standardization of geographical names (agenda item 7)

11. Two experts in the field of terminology from Czechoslovakia, D. Ficor and I. Hornansky, are active members of the Working Group on Terminology of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

12. Czechoslovakia was involved in the creation of a detailed glossary, Technical Terminology used in the Standardization of Geographical Names (Glossary 330). Standpoint and comments with respect to amendments, omissions and revision of some terms were invited in the report of the regional Division at the fourteenth meeting of the Group of Experts in Geneva in 1989 as well as in the framework of operational contacts between the members and the Chief of the Working Group. Mr. Hornansky participated at the meeting of the Working Group during the fifteenth meeting in Geneva in 1991. The Glossary is seen in Czechoslovakia as a positive contribution to improving communication in this

field between individual countries as well as a suitable basis for the creation of national versions of glossaries of terminology. Czechoslovakia plans to issue a home version of the Glossary (e.g. terms and definitions in Slovak and English language and terms without definition in Czech, French, Russian, Spanish and German languages, together with individual examples) after finishing work with the Working Group and after acceptance of the obtained results by the Group of Experts.

Measures taken and proposed to implement United Nations resolutions on the standardization of geographical names (agenda item 8)

13. Most of the measures proposed by United Nations conferences on standardization of geographical names are being fulfilled in Czechoslovakia.

14. Fundamental questions concerning the establishment of official authorities for standardization is being only partially fulfilled. The ministries of internal affairs in the Czech and Slovak republics are the bodies competent for the determination of municipality names as well as their parts (e.g. settlements and geographical features on the territory of their respective republics). The names of settlements standardized by these ministries are, in general, official.

15. Standardization of non-settlement geographical names on the territory of CSFR and geographical names from the rest of the world are a subject of interest in the Czech Office of Geodesy and Cartography (COGC) and the Slovak Office of Geodesy and Cartography (SOGC). Use of the names standardized by these bodies has no general official status. COGC and SOGC have made efforts to secure the juridical sanction. As a result an amendatory act is being prepared with the pre-supposition that the official standing of names standardized by COGC and SOGC would be in effect. COGC and SOGC have become the competent official bodies for standardization of names of non-settlement features.

16. Since 1971, and according to the resolution I/4, the systematic standardization of geographical names has been implemented in CSFR in cartographic production. Standardization is provided in compliance with the principles of Slovak and Czech orthography rules.

17. Evidence that the resolutions I/4-E and III/2 are being creatively implemented is the issuing of geographical names publications by both the Slovak and Czech offices of geodesy and cartography.

Exonyms (agenda item 9)

Categories and degree of use of exonyms (9 (a))

18. In cartographic production Czechoslovakia respects, in principle, preferred exonyms. On maps and in atlases assigned for national use endonyms are given with exonyms in brackets so far as necessary.

Principles in reducing exonyms (9 (b))

19. The number of exonyms used in cartographic production has been reduced and stabilized. Rarely used exonyms were re-qualified into a group of historical exonyms. In cartographic production a smaller number of exonyms occurs, bearing out the tendency to reduce the use of exonyms.

Provisional list of exonyms (9 (c))

20. In the Czech Republic a "List of Czech Geographical Place-Names" was published in 1982. In the Slovak Republic the following lists were published: "Slovak exonyms for world cities" (1974); "Exonyms of flows and water areas in the world" (1974); "Slovak exonyms of extra-terrestrial objects" (1976); "Slovak exonyms for formations at horizontal dissection of the earth's surface" (1975).

Features beyond a single sovereignty (agenda item 10)

21. In cartographic works published in Czechoslovakia, the standard Slovak or Czech names are used for geographical features that do not fall under the sovereignty of a particular State (such as oceans, seas, physical formations of vertical section on the ocean bottom, geographical features in the Antarctic etc.).

22. For names of more extensive geographical objects stretching into the territory of several States (mountains, great rivers, lowlands, larger water areas etc.), as a rule the standardized form of exonym is used. Recently a strong tendency has been noticeable towards replacement of this system by using the endonym, with the exonym indicated in brackets. Difficulties arise in selecting the actual form of endonym when the object is located in the territory of more than one State.

23. For extraterrestrial objects, the official Latin (or Greek) names are mostly used, which act as endonyms, following a resolution of the International Astronomical Union. Moreover, for the designation of constellations, comets, sun systems and larger formations on the Moon and the better-known stars and planets, Slovak or Czech exonyms are used, besides the Latin or Greek.

Writing systems and guides to pronunciation (agenda item 11)

Romanization (11 (a))

24. Cartographic works published in Czechoslovakia apply, as a rule, the systems of transcription from non-roman to roman alphabets adopted by the United Nations conferences, including ELOT 743, used for transcription from Greek; from Russian, GOST 83; from Chinese, Pinyin.

25. In applying approved transcription systems, the media, information publications, tourist literature etc. follow cartographic practice.

26. Certain problems arise in transcribing from the Arabic language, because individual Arab countries do not use a unified system of transcription into roman characters.

27. A particular problem is the romanization of geographical names of the nations of the former Soviet Union using non-roman writing. No cartographic bases or geographical names lists are available from Belarus and Ukraine. Transcription from Middle-Asian languages (Kazakh, Uzbek, Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Tajik) is not consistent. Information from the areas in question is insufficient and the local economic situation may not be presumed to cover the production and distribution of their cartographic works. Until these countries are able to fulfil their obligations under Conference resolutions I/10, II/13 and IV/15, the romanized Russian form of geographical names will probably be used, written according to the system GOST 83.

28. Considerable hesitancy in the use of GOST 83 results from the fact that this system is only partially applied in non-cartographic context in Russia. A number of other romanization systems successfully compete with it (e.g. in the postal services, air transport, railway transport, foreign presentation of proper names etc.).

Meetings and conferences (agenda item 13)

29. Czechoslovakia participated in the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 1987 in Montreal, Canada, as well as in the fourteenth and fifteenth meetings of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names in Geneva, in 1989 and 1991, respectively.

30. Czechoslovakia, as a leader of the regional Division on East, Central and South-East Europe in the period 1987-1992, organized three meetings.

31. The ninth meeting of the Division was held in Bratislava in March 1989. Participating were representatives from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

32. The tenth meeting was held in Prague in June 1991. Participating were the delegates from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. Bulgaria apologized for its absence and sent written materials to the negotiations.

33. The eleventh meeting was held in Bratislava in May 1992 with the participation of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia in the role of observer. Bulgaria apologized for its absence and sent written materials to the negotiations.

UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/CONF.85/L.83
24 July 1992

ENGLISH ONLY

SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 25 August-3 September 1992
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE FIFTH CONFERENCE

Report of Norway

Paper submitted by Norway**

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* E/CONF.85/1/Rev.1.

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INTRODUCTION

The standardization and use of geographical names in Norway has largely followed the principles laid down by the United Nations. This applies to collection, computer registration, publication of gazetteers, and national and internationl co-operation. The Place-Name Law, which came into effect on 1 July 1991, has been extremely useful in the standardization and use of correct forms of names in official contexts (presented in a separate working paper) .

FIELD COLLECTION OF NAMES (Agenda item 5a))

The work of collecting place-names in oral use has continued in many local districts in Norway. In four of the nineteen counties the collection of place-names is organized centrally for the whole county area. The field collection is largely done by unskilled workers. Many of them are retired people who have been trained for the purpose. The method of collection is standardized for the whole of the country. The aim is to establish a "Norwegian Place-Name Data Base", in which all Norwegian place-names in oral use will be registered first, and to which place-names from written sources will be added later. (Details of the method are to be found in a special report presented to the Conference). The Norwegian Place Name Database will be independent of the map name data base which the Norwegian Mapping Authority is in the process of establishing.

In two cases of planned encroachment upon the cultural landscape the Norwegian State authorities have granted additonal funding for the collection of place-names:

1) In connection with the planned gaspipe from Western Norway through the south of the country and into Sweden a detailed registration of the place-names in two of the local districts along the route was carried out in 1990.

2) In connection with the projected main airport at Gardermoen outside Oslo a systematic collection was undertaken of all the known place-names in the two neighbouring local districts of Nannestad and Ullensaker. This was for use in the exposition of potential conflicts with regard to the cultural landscape. The material has been registered on computer (altogether some 5000 names) and will be made available for research into the cultural history of the area and for practical purposes, for example in the naming of objects in the airport area.

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES (Agenda item 5c))

A revised version of "Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors - Norway" is in the planning stages.

TOPONYMIC DATAFILES (Agenda item 6a)-6d))

The Norwegian place-name archives as well as the producers of maps require name material to be machine readable. The cartographers currently use different hardware and software than the archives, but the long term plan is to make all computerized name material compatible. To-day the computer system NORD 500 is in use for the name data base, but the Norwegian Mapping Authority is now in the process of transmitting the register to a server unit in connection with the Norwegian Geographical Information System (NGIS) in order to integrate it with a network based system which is to be accessible to any one at running costs.

The Mapping Authority has completed the database of names for the main series of Maps N50 (earlier M711) on the scale of 1:50,000, a total of some 400,000 entries (see below). The planned computerization of names on sea charts and maps on larger scales (mainly 1:5000) will comprise about another million names. The place name archives have so far computerized approximately half a million names.

DOCUMENTATION PROJECT

At the University of Oslo there is in progress a "Documentation Project" to transfer earlier collected name material from archive cards to data files. The Norwegian State has provided extra funding to cover the cost of this project. The preparation and coding of the

material is carried out by research assistants and other qualified personnel, while the actual computerization is done by unskilled secretarial assistants around the country using a simple, specially constructed programme. The secretarial assistants are mostly unemployed people who are engaged through a state job creation scheme. The principles for computerization in the Documentation Project are the same as for the computerization of name material generally. The question whether all the Norwegian universities and colleges of higher education should take part in this project is now being considered.

NATIONAL GAZETTEERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS (Agenda item 6e)-6f))

The Norwegian Mapping Authority issued during 1990-91 Index to Names on 1:50 000 Scale Maps of Norway. Series M711 (Topographic Main Series). Vol. I. South of 61°. Vol II. Between 60°30'N and 65°30'N. Vol III. North of 64°30'. (The name of the main map series has now been changed to "Series N50"). The index of names is in alphabetical order within each of the three regions covered and includes information on the designation, the map sheet, grid reference, latitude and longitude. Each volume also contains a Norwegian-English glossary of the most common generics of the names. Norsk stadnamnleksikon (the Norwegian Place-name Dictionary, 3rd edition Oslo 1991) gives a brief explanation of some 6000 frequently used place-names in Norway.

The Hydrographic Survey of Norway issued during the period 1986-90 a revised version of Den Norske Los (The Norwegian Pilot) in seven volumes. This work contains a

detailed description of buoys and lighthouses along the coasts of Norway and Svalbard, with a register of names. A survey of state departments and institutions is published annually in Norges statskalender (The Norwegian State Calender), whereas a survey of local council institutions is published annually in Kommunenökkelen (The Local Council Key). A more comprehensive list of administrative naming is given in Norsk engelsk administrativ ordbok (Norwegian-English Administrative Glossary), revised version 1988.

TERMINOLOGY IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

(Agenda item 7)

In Norsk geologisk tidsskrift. A Norwegian Journal of Geology, vol 66, Supplement 1, 1986, the Norwegian Committee on Stratigraphy gives a summary of the "Codes and Recommendations for the naming of geological units in Norway". The codes are mainly based on the principles in the International Stratigraphic Guide (ISSC 1976), published by the International Subcommission on Stratigraphic Classification, but also on the North American Stratigraphic Code, laid down by the North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature (NACSN 1983). The main principles of the Norwegian codes are:

> "The name of a lithostratigraphic unit should be formed from the name of an appropriate local geographic feature, combined with the appropriate term for its rank (group, formation, member, bed), or with the name of the dominant rock type of which the unit is composed, or with both".

A handbook on place-names in public and private use will be issued in late 1992. This book has been written with reference to the new Place-name Act and it includes a summary of the naming of roads, construction projects and buildings, rules for the spelling and for the use of the names on maps and in other contexts, and advice on how best to conduct the naming of places in public and private spheres. The book will be distributed to every local council in the country.

EXONYMS (Agenda item 9a)-9c))

In 1991 the Norwegian Language Council published Geografilista (List of Foreign Geographical Names), which is an alphabetical list of approximately 5000 foreign geographical names with their recommended spellings in Norwegian and definition of each locality named. The list includes the nationality adjectives and the nouns used of the inhabitants of each country. The main principle is to use the spelling used in the country concerned, transcribed into the Latin alphabet in the case of languages using other alphabets. Names which have been given new spellings appear with the old spelling given in brackets, for example Dhaka (Dacca). Many Arabic names have a traditional form in Norwegian, for example Damaskus, while some have been established on the basis of French practice for rendering Arabic script, for example Nouakchott, others are rendered according to English practice, for example Shatt al-Arab. Diacritical marks have been included to a greater extent than previously. The introduction of the list gives a brief guide to the pronunciation of each of the major languages.

Even though the number of exonyms has been reduced in relation to previous practice, there is still a considerable number of exonyms in the list, particularly in cases where the generic is a common noun, for example Bodensjøen for Bodensee. In some cases the endonym is given in addition to the exonym, for example Hudsonbukta - Hudson Bay and Gardasjøen - Lago di Garda. Exonyms with Norwegian generics are given in Bokmål and Nynorsk according to the spelling norms of the two official forms of Norwegian, for example Leewardøyene - Leewardøyane (also Leeward Islands). The list does not, however, contain any Sami (Lappish) forms of exonyms. (The Sami Place-name Advisory Service in Norway is currently working on this question.)

Norden Division has set up an ad hoc committee to consider the reduction of the use of exonyms, but the Norwegian Language Council does not wish to see any further reduction of exonyms than it has recommended in Geografilista. Even so it is unlikely that the existing list can be regarded as final and definitive.

FEATURES BEYOND A SINGLE SOVEREIGNTY (Agenda item 10a)-10d))

TREATMENT OF NAMES IN POLAR AREAS

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs has passed a resolution stating that the Place-name Act of 18. May 1990 does not apply to Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the Norwegian dependencies Bouvetøya, Peter I Øy and Dronning Maud Land. The Norwegian Polar Research Institute

is in charge of the authorization of the place-names in these territories according to its own internal regulations.

In Svalbard and Jan Mayen older place-names have been published in The Place-Names of Svalbard. Skrifter om Svalbard og Ishavet. Nr. 80 (Norsk Polarinstitutt, Oslo 1942, reissued 1991), Supplement I to The Place-Names of Svalbard. Skrifter om Svalbard og Ishavet. Nr. 112 (Norsk Polarinstitutt 1958) og The Place-Names of Jan Mayen. Skrifter om Svalbard og Ishavet. Nr. 120 (Norsk Polarinstitutt, Oslo 1960). Some of the names in these publications have been corrected and new names have been added.

Expeditions from a number of countries have been working in Dronning Maud Land and have thus taken part in the process of giving names in this territory. The problem of the use of foreign names and transfer into Norwegian has three possible solutions: a) complete translation of the foreign name, b) translation of the generic, c) preservation of the foreign name as it stands (however always written in the Latin alphabet). In the debate on what form the Japanese name Azuki zima 'small red bean island' should take on the Norwegian map the following alternatives were discussed: Bauna 'the bean', Baunøya 'the bean island', Azukiøya, Azuki zima. In this instance the first alternative was chosen. Džalil'knausen, Luna 9-haugen, Mečnikovfjellet, Granittfjellet are examples of recently approved names of Russian origin in Dronning Maud Land. This year the Norwegian Polar Research Institute has elaborated Preliminary Lists of Norwegian Place-names of Bouvetøya, Dronning Maud Land, Peter I Øy.

The latest regulations for the Norwegian dependencies in the Antarctic (1991) give the following guidelines for the treatment of names in languages other than Norwegian:

- all maps and publications may be used as source material
- the foreign word may be used in the first component while a Norwegian form should be used in the main element (generic)
- if the first element consists of both the forname and the surname of a person only one of these should be used.
- extremely long names should be shortened
- the name of an entity which was first published is the name which should be used
- names which have already been approved should be kept
- in cases where foreign and Norwegian names have been used parallel with each other the Norwegian names should be used, but these can be supplemented by foreign names

The Science Committee of Antarctic Research (SCAR) has raised the question of what regulations should apply to the treatment of names in the Antarctic continent and any regulations which may be approved by this body ought to affect the Norwegian naming regulations in this area.

NAMES IN COASTAL AREAS

The names of submarine features and areas in the Norwegian economic zone are set by the Hydrographic Survey of Norway or by other public authorities which use the area. Some names are used by neighbouring countries in different forms than the official Norwegian spelling, for instance the well-established name Norskerenna is used as the

Norwegian Trench by Great Brittain. The names of fishing banks in the North Sea are agreed upon by the implicated countries and the World Meteorological Organization. In recent years the traditional names of Doggerbank, Fiskebank, and Fladengrunn have been shortened to Dogger, Fisker, and Fladen.

NAMES OF OIL FILEDS ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

Since the 1960s a great many oil fields on the Norwegian continental shelf have been named. These names have to be approved by the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate. The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy approved new regulations for the naming of oil fields on 2 March 1984. These state that names should be selected from a list approved by the Norwegian Language Council. The names chosen should not be easily confused with the names of any other oil fields or with other place-names generally. The name should be reasonably easy to pronounce in several languages. The main sources of inspiration for the names of oil fields have been Nordic mythology, Norwegian fairy tales and the names of Norwegian birds and fish.

WRITING SYSTEMS AND GUIDES TO PRONUNCIATION (Agenda item 11)

ROMANIZATION

The romanization of names from non-Roman alphabets is done according to international practice. Russian names are transcribed into Norwegian in accordance with the rules laid down by the Nordic countries in 1970. For scientific purposes an international system of

transliteration is preferred. Greek names are now normally written according to modern Greek pronunciation, for example Iraklion, Rodos, Egina, whereas the former practice was to spell the names according to older Greek, for example Herakleion, Rhodos, Aigina. Rhodos is still in common use amongst tour operators.

The pinyin system is now normally used for the transliteration of Chinese names, for example Henan, Dongting, as opposed to Honan, Tungting used earlier (Wales-Giles system). In the case of certain well-established names the previous spelling has been kept in addition to the new form, for example Peking - Beijing. The above mentioned Geografilista gives an account of certain other details of the transliteration of geographical names from different languages to Norwegian.

GUIDELINES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF PLACE-NAMES

Difficulties with pronunciation frequently occur when the standardized spelling of the name bears little resemblance to the local pronunciation. The pronunciation of some of the most frequently used place-names is to be found in Norwegian dictionaries. In an attempt to make the correct pronunciation more accessible the Place-name Advisory Service of Eastern Norway has co-operated with the Department of Name Research in the production of a phonetically based place-name register (in addition to the standardized forms of the names) for the map of Hægebostad in the county of Vest-Agder on the scale of 1:50,000. The register is to be printed on the reverse side of the map. The map itself only has the standarized forms.

TRAINING IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF NAMES (Agenda item 12)

Many courses are run every year in Norway to train people in the scientific methods for the collecting of place-names. This training also includes instruction in how the collected material can be best used in the fields of cultural research, naming, and the production of large scale maps.

In connection with the Place-name Law a number of conferences have been held by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and the Norwegian Mapping Authority for personnel employed in the various map departments. The Ministry has also distributed a brochure on the administration of the Place-name Law.

To some extent there has been some exchange of toponymic information between the Scandinavian countries. The Department of Name Research has been asked to send a survey of older school atlases to Austria. The institute has also answered a French enquiry about the spelling of foreign names in Norway.

In order to spread information on place-names and place-name regulations a number of articles ranging from the scientific to the popular have been written. Several radio programmes on the subject have been broadcast.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES (Agenda item 13)

In 1988 a national conference was held in Oslo, dealing with the standardization of place-names in written and oral contexts. The papers which were presented have been published in the proceedings of the conference (Den 5. nasjonale konferansen i namnegransking.

Blindern 18. november 1988. Innleiingar og diskusjon. Universitetet i Oslo. ISSN 0801 7956).

In the fall of 1991 the Ministry of Cultural Affairs organized a conference to discuss the Place-name Law with the recently established Place-name Advisory Services. A similar conference will be held later this year.

The Norwegian Mapping Authority has organized several meetings to inform the County Mapping Offices about the regulations of the Place-name Law. In addition there have been a number of meetings on the same issue in the local councils throughout the country.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS OF PLACE-NAME STANDARDIZATION (Agenda item 14)

The Nordic countries are currently working to establish a joint place-name data base for maps on the scale of 1:2 million. By offering the data base for national and international map producers it will be possible to reduce map production costs. At the same time it will be easier for users to be sure of the correct spelling of the names. Existing maps often contain a number of misspellings.

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